

SAMHSA UPDATE

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2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

MENTAL AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS IN AMERICA: 2016

Among those with a substance use disorder about:

- 1 in 3 (33%) struggled with illicit drugs
- 3 in 4 (75%) struggled with alcohol use
- 1 in 9 (11%) struggled with illicit drugs **and** alcohol

Among those with a mental illness about:

- 1 in 4 (25%) had a serious mental illness

7.5%
(20.1 MILLION)
People aged 12 or
older had a
substance use
disorder

3.4%
(8.2 MILLION)
18+ HAD
BOTH A
substance use
and a mental
disorder

18.3%
(44.7 MILLION)
People aged
18 or older had a
mental illness



Major Challenges of Our Time

Serious Mental Illness:

- In 2016: Over 11 million adults with SMI and over 7 million children and youth with SED
- 35.2% of adults with SMI did not receive mental health treatment
- Lack of use of evidence-based practices: Nearly a third receive medications only with no psychosocial or psychotherapeutic services



Major Challenges of Our Time

Serious Mental Illness:

- Only 2.1% receive AOT and 2.1% receive supported employment services
- 2 million people with SMI are incarcerated every year. Only 1/3 of those will get any treatment for mental illness
- Creates a revolving door of incapacity, with consequences of inability to be stably housed or employed



Major Challenges of Our Time

Serious Mental Illness:

- Higher rates of suicide – people with serious depression and/or psychotic disorders have a rate 25x that of the general public
- Higher rates of co-occurring mental and physical health problems: people with SMI die 10 years earlier than the general population



Major Challenges of Our Time

Opioid Crisis:

- Over 2 million Americans have an OUD—only 1 in 5 receive specialty treatment for illicit drug use
- Over 64,070 drug overdose deaths in 2016 – 75% from opioids
- Among 28 states with available data, NAS increased 300% from 1999-2013



21st Century Cures Act Created Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use

- **Establishes an Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use to head SAMHSA. Requires the Assistant Secretary to:**
 - Maintain a system to disseminate research findings and EBPs to service providers to improve prevention and treatment services
 - Ensure that grants are subject to performance and outcome evaluations; conduct ongoing oversight of grantees
 - Consult with stakeholders to improve community based and other mental health services including for adults with SMI and children with SED



21st Century Cures Act Created Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use

- **Establishes an Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use to head SAMHSA. Requires the Assistant Secretary to:**
 - Collaborate with other departments (VA, DoD, HUD, DOL) to improve care to veterans and service members and support programs to address chronic homelessness
 - Work with stakeholders to improve the recruitment and retention of mental health and substance use disorder professionals



Refocusing of SAMHSA

- Maintain a system to disseminate research findings and EBPs to service providers to improve prevention and treatment services: National Mental Health and Substance Use Policy Laboratory (NMHSUPL)
- Focus on the most seriously ill/tackling the biggest issues in behavioral health:
 - People living with SMI
 - Opioid Crisis



National Mental Health and Substance Use Policy Laboratory

- Will promote evidence-based practices and service delivery models through evaluating models that would benefit from further development and through expanding, replicating or scaling EBP across a wider area
 - SMI: particularly schizophrenia and schizoaffective disorder as well as other serious mental illnesses
 - EBP and service models for substance disorders with focus on OUD
- Closer relationships with NIH



Interdepartmental Serious Mental Illness Coordinating Committee

- 21st Century Cures Act established this Public/Federal partnership to review current programs/practices within the federal government and encourage more collaboration between agencies
 - SAMHSA will lead these efforts over the next 4 years
 - Collaboration with HUD, DOL, DOE, CMS, DoD/VA, SSA
 - Plan to bring Administration for Community Living and Administration for Children and Families into the efforts
 - December 2017 Report to Congress with 45 recommendations: Federal collaboration, treatment issues: access/engagement/EBP, justice diversion/services, community recovery services, finance models



Plan to Address SMI

- Focus on SMI/SED
- Address SMI prevention potential
- Increase access to treatment:
 - Increase treatment capacity
 - Innovative approaches
 - Workforce development
- Reduce suicide
- Training and technical assistance to communities
- Enforce parity laws/work with insurers on best approaches to coverage for SMI/SED



Questions



Contact Information

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Behavioral Health is Essential To Health ♦ Prevention Works

Treatment is Effective ♦ People Recover


